

COORDINATE REMOTE VIEWING TRAINING (CRVT)

CRVT Report: 995

DATE/TIME CONDUCTED: 191110Jan83

SOURCE #: 63

FILE #: 14

SITE: Mountains in Oregon

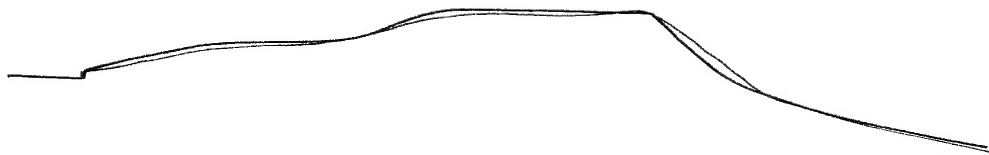
EVALUATION: Good -all

Tom

19 JAN 83

1110

43°44' N
122°38' W



A Rising
B Hill c

43°44' N
122°38' W



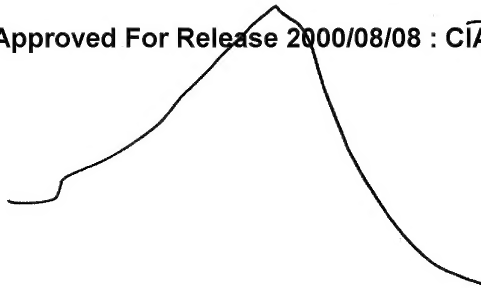
A Flat Rising Flat
B mtn c

S-2

large s
flat pc
brown c
Warm CFB
Ridges vert c
contrasty c
dark grey c
white c
Water CFB
Cold PC

Sum - large mtn w/ vert ridges
dark grey
brown
contrasty
white / snow pc

43°44' N
122° 38' W



A Rising C/D falls
B mtn

S-Z

Prominent c
~~At Break~~ gigantic CFB

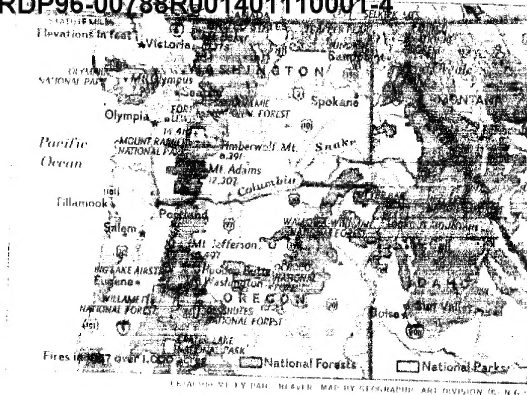
peaked
sharp ridge

End Site

So intense was the heat that it split granite boulders in its path. Scientists estimate that at its peak the cataclysmic fire front released energy equivalent to that of a 20 kiloton bomb exploding every two minutes. One such bomb leveled Hiroshima. And, like Hiroshima, the Pack River region cooled to a scene of awesome devastation.



FOREST FIRE:



Doom appears imminent for frame buildings at the Hoodoo Ski Bowl near Santiam Pass in Oregon. Leaping from tree to tree, flames race along the lower slopes of Hoodoo Butte. Chain-saw crews and bulldozer operators frantically fell pines ringing the main lodge and these smaller structures. Their herculean work saved the resort for the hordes of skiers who flock here each winter. Oregon's fiercest fire in the summer of 1967, the Big Lake Airstrip blaze, as it was called, destroyed 7,700 acres of magnificent timber: ponderosa pine, alpine fir, Engelmann's spruce, western red cedar, and western white pine.

brushed a smoldering ember from his hair.

The holocaust we were watching was threatening 1,665,979-acre Willamette National Forest, more than twice as big as Rhode Island and producer of more timber than any other national forest (pages 100-101). The Hoodoo Ski Bowl chair lift was designed for skiers and sightseers—giving them splendid views of Mount Washington, Mount Jefferson, and other peaks. But right now the chairs were carrying fire fighters—and us—to the burning summit of Hoodoo, a 5,702-foot mountain near Santiam Pass.

It was our baptism in fire fighting, and the midpoint of a long, dry season that saw a fierce epidemic of fires. In the Northwest alone more than 150,000 acres of federal timber land, plus another 91,000 in state and private hands, would be destroyed.

Occasionally the intense heat caused a pine to explode with a report like the crack of a rifle. Needles and bark flew through the air like flaming darts. Ted Mahieu frantically

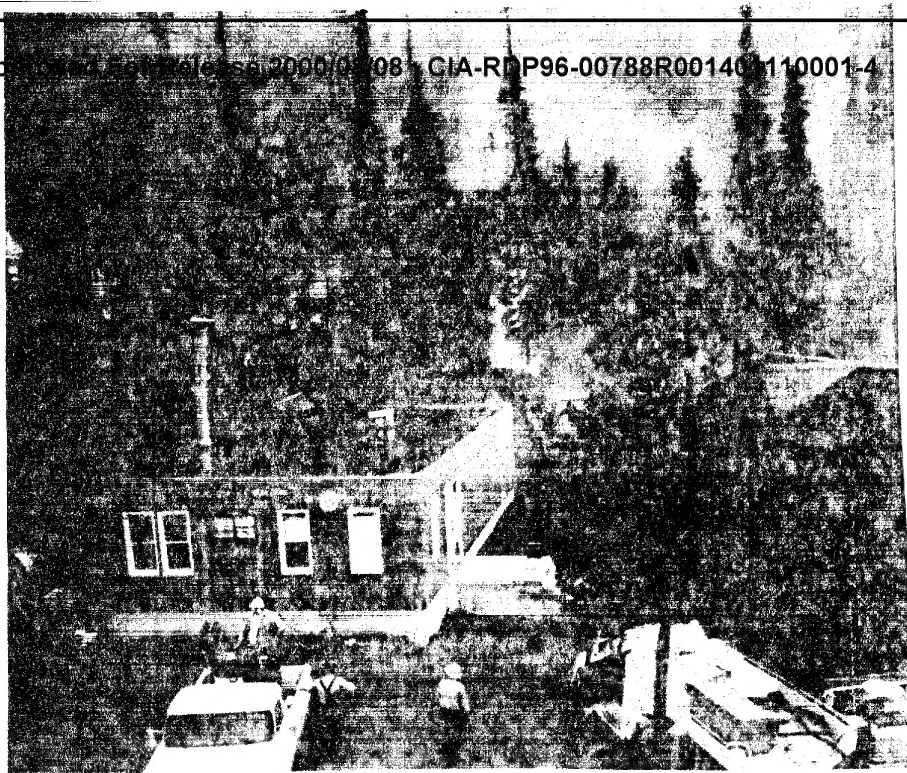
CPYRGHT



KHACHURMI (L) AND KACHURMI (R) BY DAVID C. ARNOLD. U.S. ARMY



CPYRGHT



FIGHTING FIRE, like waging war, demands a battle plan. While part of the army mops up in the burned area, the main forces of men and equipment carve 8-to-20-foot-wide fire lines. When the legions join lines in the path of the fire — over the crest of the mountain — they will contain the flames.

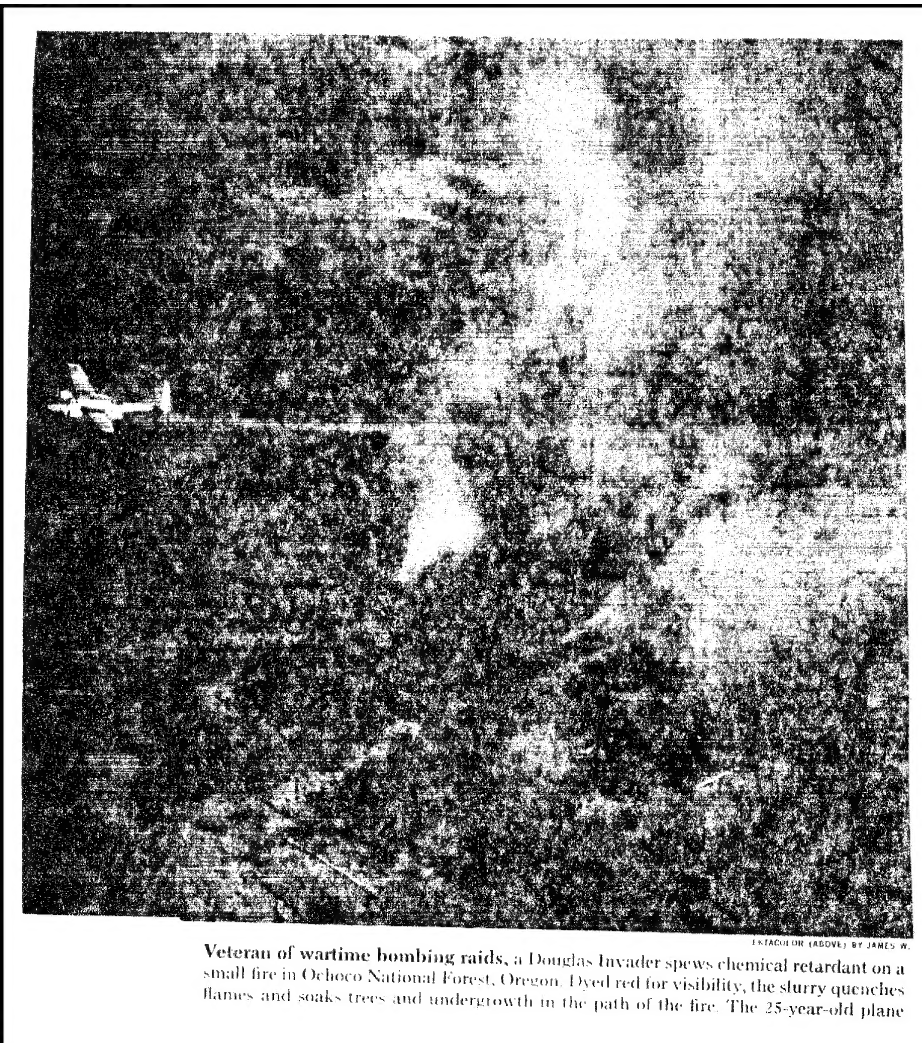
Smokejumpers parachute to fight spot fires in inaccessible areas.

Helicopter dumps water on snags in the burned area and spot fires outside the lines.

Fighters quench smoldering spots with water from a creek.

Shovelers smother persistent wicks of flame with dirt and ashes.

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Devil's Dive, Mambo Alley, and Giant Jawbone. We half ran, half slid down snowless Devil's Dive. The bulldozer clanked along behind us. Looking back, we could see Hoodoo's crest wearing a gray shroud patterned with streaks of flame.

At fire control headquarters in the ski lodge at the foot of the butte, Fire Boss Gale Ontko told us the Big Lake Air-strip blaze, which included Hoodoo Butte, now covered 4,500 acres. He had 550 men fighting it, and flames roaring through the valley between Hoodoo and neighboring Hayrick Butte threatened the ski lodge itself. Bulldozers and chain saws toppled trees near some outlying buildings.



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